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=> d his


     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:31:27 ON 05 JUL 2000)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 11:31:39 ON 05 JUL 2000
L1            25 S ISOQUERCITRIN? OR ISOQUERCITIN? OR ISO()(QUERCITRIN? OR QUERC
                E ISOQUERCIT/DCN
                E E4+ALL/DCN
L2            19 S E2
L3            36 S L1,L2
L4             1 S L3 AND CARRIER
L5             3 S L3 AND A61K047/IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L6             4 S L4,L5
L7            23 S ISOQUERCETRIN? OR ISOQUERCETIN? OR ISO()(QUERCETRIN? OR QUERC
                E ISOQUERCET/DCN
L8            50 S L3,L7
L9             1 S L8 AND CARRIER
L10            3 S L8 AND A61K047/IC,ICM,ICS,ICA,ICI
L11            4 S L9,L10,L6

=> fil wpids

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 30 JUN 2000              <20000630/UP>
>>>UPDATE WEEKS:
MOST RECENT DERWENT WEEK            200031   <200031/DW>
DERWENT WEEK FOR CHEMICAL CODING:   200031
DERWENT WEEK FOR POLYMER INDEXING:  200031
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

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    SEE http://www.derwent.com/covcodes.html  <<<

=> d all abeq tech tot l11


L11  ANSWER 1 OF 4  WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000   DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN   2000-365386 [31]   WPIDS
DNC  C2000-110284
TI   Orally applicable composition comprises a mixture of the bioflavonols
     isoquercetin or quercetin-4'-glucoside and rutin, optionally with
     quercetin, useful for protecting against oxidative damage to human organs,
     tissues and cells.
DC   B02
IN   BUCHHOLZ, H; MEDUSKI, J
PA   (MERE) MERCK PATENT GMBH
CYC  87
PI   WO 2000025795 A1 20000511 (200031)* EN    8p    A61K031-70
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
            OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
         W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB
            GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
            LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR
            TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
ADT  WO 2000025795 A1 WO 1999-EP7865 19991016
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PRAI EP 1999-105035 19990322; US 1998-106080 19981029
IC ICM A61K031-70
ICI A61K031:70; A61K031-70
AB WO 200025795 A UPAB: 20000630
NOVELTY - Orally applicable composition comprises a mixture of the bioflavonols **isoquercetin** (quercetin-3-glucoside) or quercetin-4'-glucoside and rutin, optionally together with quercetin.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for:
(1) maintaining a continued presence of high concentrations of bioflavonols in human plasma for an extended period of time comprising orally administering the above composition;
(2) a pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically active ingredient, a **carrier** and the above composition.
ACTIVITY - Antibacterial; antiviral; cardiant; cytostatic.
USE - The composition is useful for protecting against oxidative damage to human organs, tissues and cells; for supporting a pharmacological treatment of a disease or dysfunction caused by oxidative damage; or as a food supplement (all claimed). Also for preventing and treating cardiovascular disease and other damage to vascular tissues, for preventing neoplastic growth, for treating bacterial and viral diseases, and metabolic dysfunctions involving oxidative damages.
ADVANTAGE - The composition presents a bioflavanoid complex with delayed release of the bioflavonols assuring similar pharmacological and nutraceutical activity during a prolonged period of time.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The diagram shows the results of a composition prepared by mixing 400 mg rutin with 100 mg **isoquercetin**.
Dwg.1/1
FS CPI
FA AB; GI; DCN
MC CPI: B06-A01; B12-M10B; B14-A01; B14-A02; B14-F01B; B14-F02; B14-H01B; B14-S08
TECH UPTX: 20000630
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - The composition comprises **isoquercetin** and rutin in a molar ration of 1:4 and when administered to humans, this composition maintains very similar concentrations of flavonols in the plasma up to 24 hours assuring similar pharmacological and nutraceutical activity. The composition may also comprise **isoquercetin** or quercetin-4'-glucoside, quercetin and rutin in a molar ratio of 1:1.5:3 and when administered to humans, maintains very similar concentrations of flavonols in the plasma up to 48 hours assuring similar pharmacological and nutraceutical activity

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-364474 [31] WPIDS
DNC C2000-109946
TI Suppository composite for treating fever and influenza comprises radix bupleuri scorzonerifolium, flos lonicerae japonicae, fructus forsythiae, fructus arctii, herba schizonepetae and calculus bovis.
DC B05
IN HSU, W; KENG, S
PA (HSUW-I) HSU W; (KENG-I) KENG S
CYC 1
PI US 6063383 A 20000516 (200031)* 17p A01N025-00
ADT US 6063383 A US 1999-238744 19990128
PRAI US 1999-238744 19990128
IC ICM A01N025-00
ICS A01N065-00; A61K035-78; A61K039-385; **A61K047-00**
AB US 6063383 A UPAB: 20000630
NOVELTY - A suppository composite for treating fever and influenza comprises 2750 to 3250g of radix bupleuri scorzonerifolium wild, 1750 to 2250g of flos lonicerae japonicae, 1950 to 2450g of fructus forsythiae, 1650 to 2150g of fructus arctii, 2550 to 3050g of herba schizonepetae, 50 to 550g of calculus bovis and 870 to 1370g of suppository excipient.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for preparation of the suppository comprising:

(a) distilling a mixture of radix bupleuri scorzonerifolium wild, fructus forsythiae, herba schizonepetae and water to give volatile oils, an aqueous solution and gruffs;

(b) mixing the gruffs with flos lonicerae japonicae, fructus arctii and water and filtering to give filtered gruffs and a decoction;

(c) adding water to the filtered gruffs and filtering to give a second decoction;

(d) concentrating the aqueous solution and decoctions to give a concentrate with a density of 1.2 to 1.25 at 70 to 80 deg. C;

(e) extracting the concentrate with ethanol and concentrating the extract to give a powder; and

(f) mixing the dry powder with calculus bovis, volatile oil and excipient and then heating and moulding the mixture to give the suppository composite.

ACTIVITY - Anti-pyretic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The suppositories are useful for treating fever and influenza.

Dwg.0/6

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B01-D01; B01-D02; B06-A01; B06-A02; B06-A03; B07-A02B; B09-D01; B09-D02; B10-C04A; B10-D01; B10-E04A; B10-E04D; B10-F02; B10-J02; B12-M08; B14-A02B2; B14-C04

TECH UPTX: 20000630

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Method: The mixture in step (a) is preferably infused for 2-hours 1 volume and 5 volumes of water and gives 6ml of volatile oil and 6000ml of aqueous distillate. The mixture is step (b) is preferably infused with 1 volume of water for 1 hour and distilled to form the decoction or infused with 5 volumes of water and gives 30000ml of decoction. The mixture is step (c) is preferably infused with 4 volumes of water for 1 hour and filtered to give 20000ml of filtrate. The mixture is preferably concentrated in step (d) to give 11000ml of concentrate which is mixed with 40000ml of 95% ethanol for 24 hours. Step (e) preferably gives 1000g of powder and the mixture in step (f) gives 1120 suppositories with a weight of 2g.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The radix bupleuri scorzonerifolium wild preferably includes volatile oil containing beta-terpinene, limonene, camphene, beta-fenchene, pulegone, isoborneol, beta-terpineol, linalool, alpha-copaene, humulene, alpha-farnesene, aromadendrene, cis-caryophyllene, iso-caryophyllene, beta-elemene, gamma-muurolene, patchoulane, nootkatone and ledol and preferably includes 0.15% of saikosaponin (containing bupleurum saponin-a, bupleurum saponin-d and bupleurum saponin-c). It preferably also contains sorbitin, sorbiphenol-7-rhamnosin, quercetin, **isoquercetin**, isorhamnetin, rutin and narcissin. The fructus forsythiae preferably includes esters, ketones (rutin), phenyl ethane compounds (forsythoside-a, forsythoside-c, forsythoside-d, forsythoside-e, suspensaside and salidroside), ethyl cyclic-hexatone (cornoside, rengyol, isorengyol, rengyoxide, rengyolone and rengyoside-a, -b and -c) and triterpenes (betulinic acids, oleanolic acids, mrsolic acids, beta-amyrin acetate, iso-bauerenyl acetate, 20-(S)-dammar-24-ene-3beta and 20-diol-3-acetate), especially forsythin, phillygenin, pinoresinol and pinoresinol-beta-D-glucoside. The herba schizonepetae preferably includes a volatile oil comprising pulegone, menthone, isomenthone, isopulegone, 1-ethoxypentane, 3-methylcyclopentonone, 3-methylcyclohexanone, benzaldehyde, 1-octen-3-ol, 3-octanone, 3-octanol, cymene, limonene, neomenthol, menthol, piperitone, piperitenone, humulene, caryopyllen, beta-pinene, 3,5-dimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-one, ethenyl dimethyl benzene, cineole, carvone, dihydrocarvone, verbenone, monoterpene compounds, ketones and phenol acids. The flos lonicerae japonicae preferably includes chlorogenic acid, isochlorogenic acid, ginnol, beta-sitosrol, stigmasterol, beta-sitosrol, stigmasterol-D-glucoside, linalool, cis-6,6-trimethyl-2-vinyl-5-hydroxy-tetrahydropyran, ethylpalmitate, 1,1'-bicyclohexyl, methyllinoleate, 3-methyl-2-(2-pentenyl), tran-tran-farnesol, ethyllinolenate, beta-cubebene, cis-3-hexen-1-ol, alpha-terpineol, benzyl alcohol, 2-methyl-1-butanol, banztlalcohol, phenethylalcohol, cis-linalooloxide,

eugenol and carvacrrol. The calculus bovis preferably comprises bilirubin, cholic acid, deoxycholic acid, bile salts, cholesterol, ergosterol, fatty acids, lecithine, vitamin D, calcium, sodium, iron, potassium, copper, magnesium, phosphorus, para-carotene, alanine, glycine, taurine, aspartic acid, arginine, leucine, methionine, SMC-S2 and SMC-F. The fructus arctii preferably comprises arctiin, hydrolysed arctigenin, glucose, amataairesinol, trachelogenin, sesquilignan AL-D and AL-F arctiin, lappaol A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, arachic acid, stearic acid, palmitic acid and linoleic acid. The excipient is preferably cocoa butter.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1992-157345 [19] WPIDS
TI New prevention of browning of ascorbic acid - by blending with flavonoid glucoside(s).
DC B03 D13 D16 E13
PA (SANE) SAN-EI CHEM IND LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 04099771 A 19920331 (199219)* 4p
JP 3016835 B2 20000306 (200016) 4p C07D307-62
ADT JP 04099771 A JP 1990-217895 19900819; JP 3016835 B2 JP 1990-217895 19900819
FDT JP 3016835 B2 Previous Publ. JP 04099771
PRAI JP 1990-217895 19900819
IC A61K031-37; **A61K047-26**; C07D307-62
ICM C07D307-62
ICS A23L003-3544; A61K031-37; A61K031-375; **A61K047-26**
AB JP 04099771 A UPAB: 19931006
Method in which the acid and/or its deriv(s). are blended with a flavonoid glucoside(s).
The glucoside is pref. one or a mixt. of rutine, quercitrin, **isoquercetine**, peltatoside and hyperoside. Alternatively, the glucoside is pref. a water-soluble flavonoid glucoside(s) prepd. by making a sugar-transfering enzyme act on one of a mixt. of tutine, quercitrin, **isoquercetine**, peltatoside and hyperoside in the presence of a lactose or galactoligosaccharide and/or starch. The sugar-transferring enzyme is pref. one or a mixt. of enzymes having an action of transferring the galactose residue and those having an action of transferring the glucose residue.
USE/ADVANTAGE - Method prevents the browning of the acid
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B04-A07E; B12-M06; D03-H01P; D05-A02B; E06-A01; E07-A02B

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 4 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1992-157315 [19] WPIDS
TI Browning-preventing agent - comprises ascorbic acid and its derivs. and flavonoid glucoside(s).
DC B03 D13 D16 E13
PA (SANE) SAN-EI CHEM IND LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 04099730 A 19920331 (199219)* 4p
JP 2997303 B2 20000111 (200007) 3p A23L003-3544
ADT JP 04099730 A JP 1990-217894 19900819; JP 2997303 B2 JP 1990-217894 19900819
FDT JP 2997303 B2 Previous Publ. JP 04099730
PRAI JP 1990-217894 19900819
IC A23B007-15; A23L001-03; **A61K047-22**
ICM A23L003-3544
ICS A23B007-15; A23L001-03; A23L001-272; **A61K047-22**; **A61K047-26**
AB JP 04099730 A UPAB: 19931006
Agent contains ascorbic acid and/or its deriv(s). and a flavonoid glucoside(s).
The flavonoid glucoside is pref. one or a mixt. of rutine, quercitrin, **isoquercetine**, peltatoside and hyperoside.

Alternatively, the flavonoid is pref. a water-soluble glucoside(s) prepd. by making a sugar-transferring enzyme(s) act on one or a mixt. of rutine, quericitrine, **isoquercetine**, peltatoside and hyperoside in the presence of lactose or galactoligosaccharide and/or starch. The enzyme is pref. one or a mixt. of those having an action of transferring the galactose residue and those having an action of transferring the glucose residue.

The concn. of the acid and/or its derivs. is usually 0.1-30 wt.%; and the concn. of the glucosides 0.05-30 wt.%. Available ascorbic derivs. include the salts, esters with fatty acids and ethers with sugars. Available agent forms include powder, granule, liq., emulsion and paste. Stabilisers for the acid are opt. added, including metaphosphoric, di- and tricarboxylic, EDTA and phytic acids.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The agent has a high preventing effect

0/0

FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B03-F; B04-A07E; B12-M06; D03-H01P; D05-A02B; E06-A01; E07-A02B

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(FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 11:31:39 ON 05 JUL 2000)

FILE 'WPIDS' ENTERED AT 11:34:47 ON 05 JUL 2000

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:35:40 ON 05 JUL 2000
E ISOQUERCETRIN/CN
L12 2 S E2,E4
SEL RN
L13 50 S E1-E2/CRN

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:36:02 ON 05 JUL 2000
L14 1852 S L12 OR L13 OR ISOQUERCITRIN? OR ISOQUERCETRIN? OR ISOQUERCITI
L15 3 S L14 AND CARRIER

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 5 Jul 2000 VOL 133 ISS 2
FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 Jul 2000 (20000704/ED)

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L15 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:661494 HCAPLUS
DN 129:298375
TI Antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases
IN Squires, Meryl
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A01N033-12
ICS A61K031-14
CC 1-5 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9842188	A1	19981001	WO 1998-US5792	19980324
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9867718	A1	19981020	AU 1998-67718	19980324
EP 980203	A1	20000223	EP 1998-913086	19980324
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2000119188	A2	20000425	JP 1999-315917	19980324
NO 9904639	A	19991124	NO 1999-4639	19990924

PRAI US 1997-824041 19970326
JP 1998-545926 19980324
WO 1998-US5792 19980324

AB An improved medical treatment and medicine is provided to quickly and safely resolve HIV and other microbial infections. The inexpensive medicine can be self administered and maintained for the prescribed time. The attractive medicine comprises an antimicrobial conc. comprising microbe inhibitors, phytochems. or isolates. Desirably, the effective medicine comprises a surfactant and an aq. **carrier** or solvent and a nutrient. In the preferred form, the medicine comprises: Echinacea and Commiphora myrrha phytochems., benzalkonium chloride, a sterile water soln., and folic acid.

ST phytochem nutrient antimicrobial HIV; Echinacea Commiphora phytochem surfactant antimicrobial HIV; folic acid phytochem antimicrobial HIV

IT Labia
Lip
Lymph node
Lymphatic system
Oral mucosa
T cell (lymphocyte)
(administration to; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, bromides; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Bacilli
(anaerobic; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Topical drug delivery systems
(and systemic; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human

immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)
IT Allium
Anise
Arctostaphylos
Artemisia
Baptisia
Calendula
Capsicum
Carum
Compositae (Asteraceae)
Coriandrum
Echinacea angustifolia
Echinacea atribactilus
Echinacea pallida
Echinacea purpurea
Echinacea vegetalis
Eucalyptus
Eugenia mytacea
Gentian (Gentiana)
Inula
Juniper (Juniperus)
Labiatae (Lamiaceae)
Meliosma
Mentha
Mentha aquatica hypeuria
Myroxylon
Origanum
Parthenium integrifolium
Plantago
Rosemary
Ruta
Sage (Salvia)
(antimicrobial isolates of; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)
IT Adenoviridae
Amphoteric surfactants
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Antiviral agents
Arbovirus
Arenavirus
Bird (Aves)
Cat (Felis catus)
Cationic surfactants
Cattle
Commiphora erythraea
Commiphora molmol
Commiphora myrrha
Coronavirus
Cytomegalovirus
Dog (Canis familiaris)
Drug delivery systems
Gums
Horse (Equus caballus)
Human herpesvirus 1
Human herpesvirus 2
Human herpesvirus 3
Human herpesvirus 4
Human immunodeficiency virus
Human parainfluenza virus
Influenza virus
Injections (drug delivery systems)
Livestock
Mycobacterium
Nasal drug delivery systems
Nonionic surfactants

Nutrients
Ophthalmic drug delivery systems
Papillomavirus
Picornaviridae
Rodent
Sexually transmitted diseases
Sheep
Staphylococcus
Streptococcus
Surfactants
Swine
Vaginal drug delivery systems
Zwitterionic surfactants
(antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Amides, biological studies
Anthocyanins
Enzymes, biological studies
Fat-soluble vitamins
Natural products (pharmaceutical)
Polyacetylenes, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Proteins (general), biological studies
Sesquiterpenes
Tannins
Vitamins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Alkylbenzyldimethylammonium chlorides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Rectum
(anus, administration to; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Encephalitis
Meningitis
(bacterial and viral; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Detergents
(cationic; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Inflammation
(cellulitis; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Polyacetylenes, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(derivs.; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Animal tissue
(periacinal, administration to; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Plant (Embryophyta)
(phytochems.; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Oral drug delivery systems
(sublingual; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tetraenoic; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT Vitamins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(water-sol.; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-10-3, Hexadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 58-86-6, Xylose, biological studies 59-23-4, Galactose, biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 76-49-3, Bornyl acetate 79-83-4, Vitamin B5 80-56-8, .alpha.-Pinene 83-46-5, .beta.-Sitosterol 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 87-44-5, Caryophyllene 87-69-4 97-53-0, Eugenol 104-55-2, Cinnamaldehyde 108-39-4, biological studies 112-85-6D, Docosanoic acid, derivs. 117-39-5, Quercetin 121-33-5, Vanillin 122-03-2, Cuminaldehyde 127-91-3, .beta.-Pinene 138-86-3, Limonene 147-81-9, Arabinose 153-18-4, Rutin 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid 331-39-5, Caffeic acid 331-39-5D, Caffeic acid, esters 474-58-8 474-62-4, Campesterol 480-10-4, Kaempferol-3-glucoside **482-35-9**, Quercetin-3-glucoside 482-36-0 491-70-3, Luteolin 495-62-5, .gamma.-Bisabolene 504-97-2, Echinacein 507-70-0, Borneol 520-18-3, Kaempferol 520-36-5, Apigenin 534-61-2, Isochlorogenic acid 536-60-7, Cumic alcohol 548-75-4, Quercetagetin-7-glucoside 563-83-7 593-50-0, n-Triacontanol 604-80-8 638-96-0, .alpha.-Amyrone 639-99-6, Elemol 643-20-9D, Pyrrolizidine, alkaloid 1139-30-6, Caryophyllene epoxide 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 2450-53-5, 3,5-Dicaffeoylquinic acid 3562-36-5, Pontica epoxide 3615-41-6, Rhamnose 3812-32-6, Carbonate, biological studies 3943-97-3, Methyl p-hydroxycinnamate 4120-73-4, 4-O-Methylglucuronic acid 5373-11-5, Luteolin-7-glucoside 5937-48-4, 3-epi-.alpha.-Amyrin 6537-80-0, Chicoric acid 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 7235-40-7, .beta.-Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-48-4, Cobalt, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 8001-18-1, Echinacin 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9005-80-5, Inulin 9014-63-5D, Xylan, derivs. 9036-66-2, Arabinogalactan 9040-28-2, 4-O-Methylglucuronoarabinoxylan 11006-56-7, Vitamin B15 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 12627-13-3, Silicate 13360-61-7, 1-Pentadecene 14808-79-8, Sulfate, biological studies 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies 17627-44-0, .alpha.-Bisabolene 17650-84-9 18668-90-1, 8-Pentadecen-2-one 18794-84-8, .beta.-Farnesene 19912-61-9, Furanodiene 20493-56-5, Curzerenone 23986-74-5, Germacrene D 24268-41-5, Furanodienone 24738-51-0 25067-58-7, Polyacetylene 25067-58-7D, Polyacetylene, derivs. 27214-55-7, Quercetin-3-xyloside 28028-64-0, Germacrene 29350-73-0, Cadinene 30964-13-7, Cynarin 36129-21-2 39007-92-6, Commiferin 47705-70-4 52525-35-6 57378-72-0 59440-97-0, Echinolone 61276-17-3, Verbascoside 67879-58-7 69350-61-4, Epishyobunol 74282-22-7 75081-19-5, Pentadecadiene 76963-26-3 80151-77-5, Tussilagine 82854-37-3, Echinacoside 84744-28-5 91108-32-6, Isotussilagine 94977-38-5 99119-75-2 99119-76-3 116752-09-1 116752-10-4 117841-81-3 118853-85-3 125199-93-1 148879-89-4, Commiphorinic acid 149531-55-5, .alpha.-Commiphoric acid 149531-56-6, .beta.-Commiphoric acid 149531-57-7, .gamma.-Commiphoric acid 162666-19-5, Inuloidin 205510-62-9, Echinacin B 214041-69-7 214041-70-0 214041-71-1 214041-72-2 214041-73-3 214405-10-4, Heerabolene 214405-11-5, .alpha.-Heerabomyrrhol 214405-12-6, .beta.-Heerabomyrrhol 214405-13-7, Heeraboresene 214405-44-4, Viracea 1 214405-45-5, Viracea 2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT 120-32-1, o-Benzyl-p-chlorophenol 139-07-1, Lauryldimethylbenzylammonium chloride 5538-94-3, Dioctyldimethylammonium chloride 7173-51-5, Didecyldimethylammonium chloride 32426-11-2, Octyldecyldimethylammonium chloride
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT 12001-76-2, Vitamin B
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complex; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

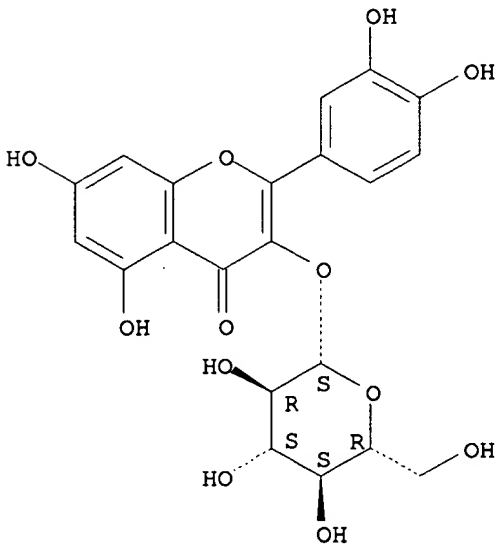
IT 79-14-1D, Glycolic acid, derivs.
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

IT **482-35-9**, Quercetin-3-glucoside
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial prevention and treatment of human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases)

RN 482-35-9 HCAPLUS

CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3-(.beta.-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-5,7-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L15 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

AN 1997:223229 HCAPLUS

DN 126:311695

TI Oral absorption and metabolism of quercetin and sugar-conjugated derivatives in specific transport systems

AU Noteborn, H. P. J. M.; Jansen, E.; Benito, S.; Mengelers, M. J. B.

CS Department of Risk Assessment and Toxicology, DLO - State Institute for Quality Control of Agricultural Products (RIKILT-DLO), P.O. Box 230, NL-6700 AE, Wageningen, Neth.

SO Cancer Lett. (Shannon, Irel.) (1997), 114(1,2), 175-177
CODEN: CALEDQ; ISSN: 0304-3835

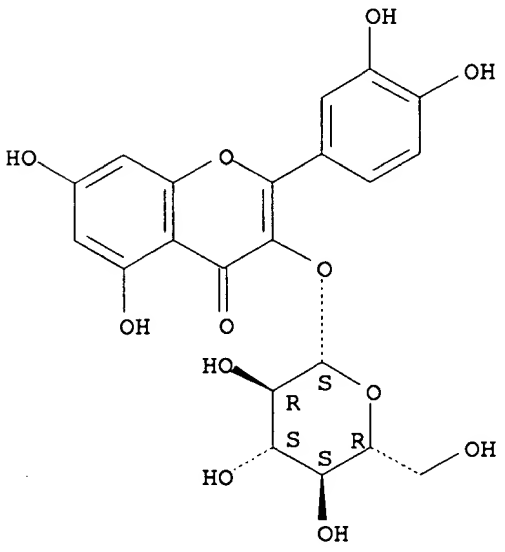
PB Elsevier

DT Journal

LA English

CC 1-2 (Pharmacology)
AB The intestinal transport and metab. of quercetin and various sugar-conjugates were quantified in in vitro and in vivo model systems. The nature of the sugar moiety at the C3 and C4' position had no significant effect on the rate of transport. At the 10 .mu.M level, quercetin and glycosides with sugars at position 3 were detd. to be glucose transport **carrier** inhibitors.
ST quercetin glycoside intestine absorption metab
IT Glucose transporters
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(inhibitors; oral absorption and metab. of quercetin and glycosides in specific transport systems)
IT Drug metabolism
Drug transport
Intestine
Uptake (biological)
(oral absorption and metab. of quercetin and glycosides in specific transport systems)
IT Glycosides
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(quercetin; oral absorption and metab. of quercetin and glycosides in specific transport systems)
IT 117-39-5, Quercetin 153-18-4, Quercetin-3-rutinoside **482-35-9**, Quercetin-3-glucoside
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(oral absorption and metab. of quercetin and glycosides in specific transport systems)
IT **482-35-9**, Quercetin-3-glucoside
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(oral absorption and metab. of quercetin and glycosides in specific transport systems)
RN 482-35-9 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3-(.beta.-D-glucopyranosyloxy)-5,7-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

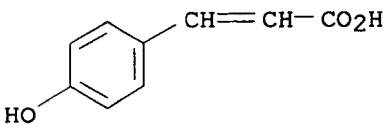


L15 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1979:49799 HCAPLUS
DN 90:49799
TI Uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation by pea flavonoids. I. Model experiments with artificial lipid membranes
AU Kozhokaru, A. F.; Ruzieva, R. Kh.; Topaly, E. E.; Topaly, V. P.
CS Inst. Biophys., Pushchino, USSR

SO Stud. Biophys. (1978), 72(1), 15-22
CODEN: STBIBN; ISSN: 0081-6337
DT Journal
LA English
CC 6-1 (General Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 11
AB The influence of the main water-sol. pea flavonoids (quercetin, quercetin glucoside, quercetin glucoside coumarate, rutin, kaempherol glucoside, and kaempherol glucoside coumarate) on the elec. conductance of artificial lipid membranes was investigated. All the studied flavonoids were demonstrated to induce protonic permeability in artificial membranes. On the basis of approx. linear dependence of the proton conductance on modifier concn., the flavonoids transport protons by the **carrier** mechanism, that is they are true ionophores.
ST pea flavonoid elec conductance lipid membrane
IT Flavonoids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(elec. cond. of lipid membranes in response to, of pea, proton transport in relation to)
IT Pea
(flavonoids of, elec. cond. of lipid membranes in response to)
IT Membranes and Diaphragms
(lipid, elec. cond. of, flavonoid effect on)
IT Lipids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(membranes, elec. cond. of, flavonoid effect on)
IT Biological transport
(of hydrogen ion, through lipid membranes, flavonoid effect on)
IT Electric conductivity and conduction
(of lipid membranes, flavonoid effect on)
IT 117-39-5 153-18-4 27458-96-4 27638-32-0 **27859-57-0** **27859-61-6**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(elec. cond. of lipid membranes in presence of, proton transport in relation to)
IT 16390-61-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(membranes contg., elec. cond. of, flavonoid effect on)
IT 12408-02-5, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transport of, through lipid membranes, pea flavonoids effect on)
IT **27859-57-0** **27859-61-6**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(elec. cond. of lipid membranes in presence of, proton transport in relation to)
RN 27859-57-0 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3-[(O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.?)-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.?)-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-5,7-dihydroxy-, mono[3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propenoate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

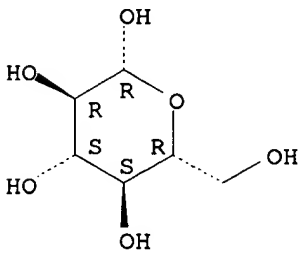
CRN 7400-08-0
CMF C9 H8 O3



CM 2

CRN 492-61-5
CMF C6 H12 O6

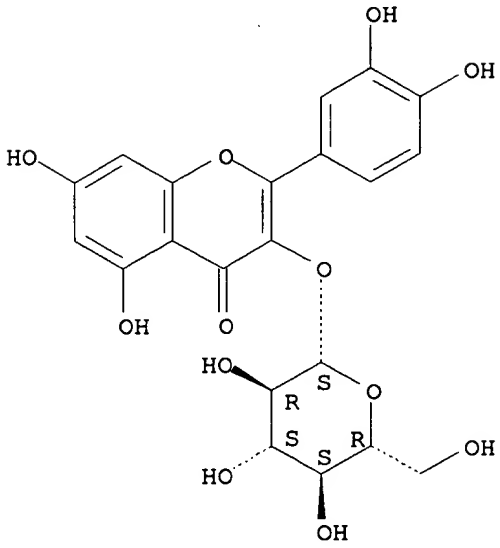
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



CM 3

CRN 482-35-9
CMF C21 H20 O12
CDES 5:B-D-GLUCO

Absolute stereochemistry.

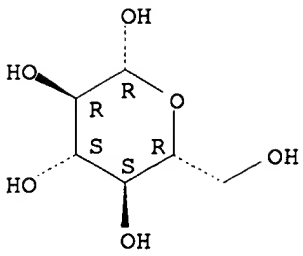


RN 27859-61-6 HCAPLUS
CN 4H-1-Benzopyran-4-one, 2-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-3-[(O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.?)-O-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl-(1.fwdarw.?)-.beta.-D-glucopyranosyl)oxy]-5,7-dihydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 492-61-5
CMF C6 H12 O6

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



CM 2

CRN 482-35-9
CMF C21 H20 O12
CDES 5:B-D-GLUCO

Absolute stereochemistry.